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APPLICATION N	10.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/635,968		08/10/2000	Dan Botez	032026-0471	6270
23524	759	00 02/27/2004		EXAMINER	
FOLEY			JACKSON, CORNELIUS H		
150 EAST GILMAN STREET P.O. BOX 1497				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
MADISC	N, WI	53701-1497	2828		
				DATE MAILED: 02/27/200	4

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)					
	09/635,968	BOTEZ ET AL.					
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit					
	Cornelius H. Jackson	2828					
The MAILING DATE of this communication a Period for Reply	appears on the cover sheet w	ith the correspondence addr	ess				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REI THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATIO  Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a  If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory per Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by sta Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the may earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	N. 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply within the statutory minimum of thir iod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON tute, cause the application to become A	reply be timely filed  by (30) days will be considered timely.  ITHS from the mailing date of this coming the	munication.				
Status							
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05	November 2003.						
•	his action is non-final.						
3) Since this application is in condition for allow closed in accordance with the practice under			nerits is				
Disposition of Claims							
4) Claim(s) 27,28 and 31-43 is/are pending in							
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are without	Irawn from consideration.	PAUL IP	)				
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.		Yaul (0)	,				
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>27,28 and 31-43</u> is/are rejected.		/ 5					
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	d/or election requirement.	PAUL IP SUPECVISORY PATENT EXV TECHNOLOGY CENTER					
Application Papers		TECHNOLOGY					
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Exam							
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) □ accepted or b) □ objected to by the Examiner.							
Applicant may not request that any objection to t							
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the corr							
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the	Examiner. Note the attached	d Office Action or form PTO	-152.				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119							
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for fore a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority docume 2. Certified copies of the priority docume 3. Copies of the certified copies of the papplication from the International Bur	ents have been received. ents have been received in A riority documents have been eau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	pplication No received in this National St	age				
* See the attached detailed Office action for a l	ist of the certified copies not	received.					
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) 🔲 Interview S	Summary (PTO-413)					
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s	s)/Mail Date	E0\				
<ol> <li>Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/ Paper No(s)/Mail Date</li> </ol>	(08) 5) Notice of I	nformal Patent Application (PTO-1 —·	J2)				

## **DETAILED ACTION**

#### Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 05 November 2003 has been entered.

# Acknowledgment

2. Acknowledgment is made that applicant's Amendment, filed on 05 November 2003, has been entered. Upon entrance of Amendment, claim 27 has been amended. Claims 27-43 are now pending in the application.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

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4. Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. "[M]eans for blocking current" which includes a layer of insulating material, back biased junctions, or any other structure.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) do not apply to the examination of this application as the application being examined was not (1) filed on or after November 29, 2000, or (2) voluntarily published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b). Therefore, this application is examined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

6. Claims 27, 28, 31, 32, and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kinoshita (6330265). Kinoshita discloses a surface emitting semiconductor laser Figs. 1, 2A, 3-7B, 5, 24B, 25B, 26B and 31 comprising a

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semiconductor structure including a substrate 1 and an epitaxial structure on the substrate 1, the epitaxial structure including a layer with an active region 3 at which light emission occurs, an upper 5 and lower 2 cladding layers surrounding the active layer 3, upper and lower faces, edge faces that terminate the semiconductor structure longitudinally, and electrodes, see col. 7, lines 10-17, at the upper and lower faces by which voltage can be applied across the epitaxial structure and the substrate 1; a distributed feedback grating 10, col. 7, lines 18-52 incorporated with the epitaxial structure extending in a longitudinal comprising periodically alternating grating elements for a selected effective wavelength of light generation from the active region 3, the grating having a spacing between adjacent grating elements at a position intermediate the edge faces that corresponds to a selected phase shift 11 in the grating 10, the grating 10 formed and positioned to act upon the light generated in the active region 3 to produce lasing action and emission of light from at least one of the upper and lower faces of the semiconductor laser; and distributed Bragg reflector gratings 20, 21A(-E) incorporated with the epitaxial structure adjacent the distributed feedback grating 10 to reflect light back to the distributed feedback grating 10 including means for blocking current flow through the Bragg reflector gratings, see col. 27, line 4-col. 28, line 67.

In regards to claim 28, Kinoshita discloses the distributed feedback grating is formed of alternating reflective and transmissive elements, see col. 12, lines 5-32.

In regards to claim 31, Kinoshita discloses means for confining the current from the electrode to a stripe region, see col. 11, lines 6-15 or see Figs. 24A-26B and col. 27, line 4-col. 29, line 20.

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In regards to claim 32, Kinoshita discloses all the stated limitations, see Figs.1, 2A, 3-7B, see col. 7, lines 10-17 and col. 8, lines 3-19.

In regards to claim 37, Kinoshita discloses the spacing is in the middle of the grating, see Figs.1, 2A, 3, 5.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 8. Claims 29, 30, 33-36 and 38-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kinoshita (6330265). Kinoshita, as applied to claims 27, 28, 31, 32, and 37 above, teach all the stated limitations except for the reflective grating element being made of gold and/or the transmissive grating element being air. Kinoshita does teach that high reflectivity regions may be formed by using metal films and transmissive regions being a window, **see col. 12, lines 5-29**. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a known material to reflect or transmit part of the laser output, since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. *In re Leshin*, 125 USPQ 416.

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In regard to claims 33-36 and 38-43, the materials, **see col. 12, lines 5-12**, wherein the active and cladding layers are made of, are well known in the art in order to obtain a laser of a desired wavelength. It would have been a matter of obvious design choice to select the materials wherein the active and cladding layers are made of based on their suitability for which they are to be used.

## Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments filed 05 November 2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argued the following:

- a. Kinoshita does not disclose distributed Bragg reflector gratings, but instead teaches distributed Bragg reflectors.
- b. The distributed Bragg reflectors of Kinoshita do not meet the definition of distributed Bragg reflector gratings.
- c. A claim cannot be anticipated by picking features from different figures and combining them to meet the limitations of a claim may be pertinent to an obviousness rejection.
- d. Kinoshita does not meet the requirement of a Bragg reflector grating that current flow therethrough is blocked.
- e. Kinoshita fails to teach a spacing in the distributed feedback grating between adjacent grating elements at a position intermediate the ends of the grating.

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Examiner replies to Applicants' argument are as follows:

a. Kinoshita does disclose distributed Bragg reflector gratings, since it is inherent that the alternating material which makes up the multi-layer distributed Bragg reflectors forms a grating.

b. The distributed Bragg reflector gratings of Kinoshita does incorporated with the epitaxial structure adjacent the distributed feedback grating to reflect light back to the distributed feedback grating with structure blocking current flow through the Bragg reflector gratings, as can be seen in Figs. 1, 2a, 3, 5, 16-27.

c. The claimed invention is anticipated by Kinoshita and the reject shows that various embodiments of Kinoshita reads on the claimed invention. The Examiner has not picked features from different figures and combining them to meet the limitations, but only shows that the features are presented in different figures.

- d. Kinoshita does meet the requirement of a Bragg reflector grating that current flow therethrough is blocked, since current does not flow through the top Bragg reflector grating. Also since current does not flow through the top Bragg reflector it does not flow through both gratings
- e. Kinoshita teaches a spacing in the distributed feedback grating between adjacent grating elements at a position intermediate the ends of the grating, see Fig. 1, reference number 11.

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#### Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cornelius H. Jackson whose telephone number is (571)272-1942. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 - 5:00, Monday - Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Paul Ip can be reached on (571)272-1941. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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